NEW ORLEANS TAKEN

Splendid Victory of the Union Porces in the Southwest.

All the Forts on the Lower Missisippi Captured.

Tremendous Destruction of Property in New Orleans.

The Probable Capture of the Iron-Clad Boat Louisiana.

The Rebels Run Off with the Fifteen Millions of Specie Said to be in the Banks of the City.

THE STOCK OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

THE CITY BEFORE ITS FALL,

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL WOOL. FORTRESS MONROS, April 27, 1862.

HON. B. M. STANTON, Socretary of War:-A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yeserday, which contains the following des-Moena, April 25, 1862.

nemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yesterat was boundless. Martial law was put in full

ary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were de-

og that the enemy had appeared before the sity.

The negro bringing the above reports that the rebels have two iron-slad steamers nearly pleted, and that it is believed the Merrimao will be out to-morrow.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

DESPATCH PROM GENERAL MCDOWELL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPARANNOCE, April 27, 1862. Bon. R. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

I have just returned from the camp opposite dericksburg. I was told the Richmond er of the 26th had been received in wn, announcing as follows:--NEW ORLEANS TAKEN.

struction of property, cotton and steamboats is enough saved to take away the ammonstron reation of the inhabitante.

IRVIN MODOWELL, Major 6

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WARHINGTON, April 27, 1862. is wild with rejoicing over the intelligence ture of New Orleans. The radicals are rather

MEW ORLEANS BEFORE ITS FALL.

We gather together in one article a number of facts, mad from very late Southern papers, which show retate of feeling in New Orleans before its capture; s miserable condition of Ms cilizens under the severity ve for some time been making to defend the city; the Seembrais in port, according to the intest advices, and the progress of the fight as far as it has become known to us. The complication will be found interesting, in view of the glorious and gratifying intelligence that has

ETEAMBOATS IN PORT AT NEW ORLEANS. We give below the names, copied from the latest New ricans papers, of the steamboate that were in that port-sme of which have doubtless been destroyed by the

BAYOU BARA AND COAST LINE. to Baton Rouge, Williamsport and Bayou Sara. Iberville, Captain E. F. Gross, Laurell Hill, Captain S. Beon, J. M. Sharp, Captain A. J. Dye. Acadia, Captain Jo. Vincont.

PROPLES' LINE. Ac. Ac. McCrindell.

ATTAKAPAS LINE.

g from New Orleans to New Iberia and intermediate landings.

r. D. Hine, Captain John J. Aktheen.

r. B. Mary, Captain A. M. Bruce.

WRITE RIVER LINE. ning to Jacksonport and White River Monal, Captain P. G. Montgomery. LOWER MISSISSIFFI LINE.
Running to Memphis, Tann.
ha Walsh, Captain Samuel Applegate.
ouzo Child. Captain
rdinand Kennett, Captain
iden Age, Captain
Literature Captain
iden Age, Captain J. M. White.
lile Robins in, Captain G. F. Reynolds.
ignelia, Captain

RUNNING TO TENSAS, MACON AND BLAGE RIVER. IMPER MOTHING LIGHT, Captain Hugh Slicer. INING ON LARK PONTCHARTHAIN AND CONNECTION

mer A. G. Brewn, Captain Shaw.

Bides the above are other lines of steamers running a New Orleans to Mobile and other points, the papers h we are unable to give at prosent.

OPELOUSAR LINE.
Rausing from New Orleans to Opelousas.
Milton Relf, Captain C. C. Pickett.
Anna Perrit, Captain James Cappe.

LOWER COAST LINE.
to Fort Jackson, Fort Philip and the lewer coast.
Empire Parest, Captain A. Grazé, Jr.
Bee, Captain — Roft,
Biana, Empirelo M. M. Radovich.

phon, Captain E. P. Leathers. COAST AND LAFOURCEE LINE.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Brilliant Achievement of the Union Military and Naval Forces.



Steamer Lafourche, Captain J. J. Brown.
Steamer General J. L. Hodges, Captain Ruben Slade.
Steamer Homer, Captain W. W. Withonbury.
Steamer T. W. Roborts, Captain W. C. Wilson.
Steamer Mary T., Captain A. Digaa.
Steamer Colonel Terry, Captain Thes. Mocre.

THE RECENT DOMESTIC STATE OF NEW ORLEANS.

For some time New Orleans has been suffering under he effects of a dreauful state of anarchy. The Provos Marabale have had to regulate the price of food by milltary law, and a sariff was officially promulgated on the Spofford, Cyprien Dufour, H. D. Ogden, N. Trepagnier,

The following general order proved that every one was orced to bear arms, and that there were no exemptions

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 12.

Headquartene, Department No. 1,
Convenents Extens of America.

New Orleans, March 19, 1862.

Heroafter no except in the case of minors or parsons physically unable is do service. Applications for the release of those engaged upon work for the government must so made to this department, in the form of certificates from the owners or forence of the samp to which she applicant belongs to grant a furleagh of a certain number of days, which can only be consided by a subsequent certificate and order from these beadquarters. By command of Major Genoral LOYELL.

J. G. Pickett, Assistant Adjutant General.

Proclamations were issued calling for "old brass, from: GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 12.

Praclamations were issued calling for "old brass, iron, copper bells and other metals," even to "old sugar ketties and grate bars," showing the dreadful shifts the rebels had to resort to for the purpose of obtaining the materials for earrying on the war. Citizens were forbidden to travel, and the following order states that

paraports by an inspector, will be dealt with summarily.

H. M. SPOFFORD,

Provest Marshal, First district,

CYPRIEN DUFOUR,

Provest Marshal, Second district.

So great was the oppression of the robel military an therity over the people that there is but little doubt that when they, the latter, saw the Union troops on the way, they rose against their oppressors and helped to capture

STOCK OF COTTON AND TOBACCO AT NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Ficayone, March 16. J.

Corror.—Week's receipts 1,150 bales; het year 22,450.

Total since September 1, 26,335; hast year, 1714,900.

Woek's exports, &c. 1,159 bales; het year, 1,450,470 including 885,030 to Great Hritano, and 295,240 to France.

Skitement of Cotion. Bales.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1661. 26,621

Arrived to date. 25,621

Arrived to-day. 320

Total. 36,451

trematts

Stock on handfast year

Touscon.—Week's receipts, 20 hbds., item year
blus. Total receipts since September 1, 1018 hb
last year 17,350. Exports, note. Total exports,
hbds.; last year 19,570.

Mids.; last year 19,570.

Hids. 1.018

Total

Experied to date

Experied to date

Experied to-day

Stock on hand not cleared

(Fxom the New Orleans True Delta, March 16.]

Corron—We hear of only one small sale; but there were some other aggettations pending.

Nominal stock, challesty of amount in transity, 11,214

bales.

Touracco.—Nothing reported. Stock, 16,119 hbds.

captains of steamers and others who take away passen.

Tonacco.—Nothing reported. Stock, 10,110 hbds.

The cause of the small Perk of cotton in the sity, a

stated above, can be found in the following military

OFFICIAL—BY THE GOVERNOR.
ORDERS NO. 307.
HEADQUARTERS LOUISMAN MILTIA,
1. No cotton can hereafter be shipped from the it
terior of the State to any point on the Missippi river for
2. All cotton shipped in contrava-

2. All cotton shipped in contravention of the foregoing paragraph of this order, after this date, will be a hipped at the expense of the owner to some point in the interior.

4. Commanders of brigades and regiments will see that this order is rigidly enforced.

5. Major General John L. Lowis, commanding the Statematical, will issue his orders accordingly. By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander in Calef.

M. GERVOY, Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE REBEL DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE OLD UNITED STATES FORTIFICATIONS. We have certain evidence now that Commodoro Farra gut's squadren, which includes the mortar feet under command of Commodore Porter, is before New Orleans, the folds of the Union. The edject for which the expedi-tion saired having been accomplished renders the subject no longer contraband. In view thereof, it will not be unia-teresting to the public to take a glauce at some of the more formidable works which were placed by the government, before the rebellion broke out, in the visinity of New Orleans for the defence of the city.

Best les the earth fortigentions which were thrown up by the rebels on either bank of the river below New Or leans, and of which we have no knowledge beyond the fact of their existence, there are eight distinct forts and towers now standing in defense of the city, which are described as follows:—
POWT JACKSON.

Fort Jackson is on the right or west bank of the river, are miles from the head of the passes leading into the Gulf of Moxico. This is also a strong casemated fort, intended to mount one hundred and fifty guns—thirtyintended to mount one hundred and fifty guns—thirtyone of which were intended to have been barbette. When
recized by the rebels it was not complete, and we have no
reason to believe it has yet its full armament; but it has,
nevertheless, been considerally strengthened by the State
authorities, and its complement of barbette guns placed
in postain. It soot the United States nearly a million of
dellars, and is capable of holding six hundred men. For St. Philip and Fort Jackson so completely command the Mississtppi that no vessel could pass them while they re-

This fort is situated on the left or east bank of the Mississippi river, about seventy miles below New Orleans. It is a very strong casemated fort, and, with its one hundred and fifty gues, commands the navigation of the river. It was bombarded in 1815 by the British ves-sels of war, at which time it was commanded by Major Overton, uncle of Thomas Overton Moore, the present Generator of Louisiana. The rebels have put some reattengthening its deformible position. It has a lower and an upper exterior intery, mounting twenty-eight game each. The government paid for its construction two hundred and four thousand dollars, and its armament cost one hundred and two thousand more. It is capable of

at least that number. mouth of Barrataria Ray, and commands the approach to New Orleans by the bayou of that name. It is near the site of the celebrated old Laftte fort. The work stood for a number of years in an unfinished state; but after the reboin select it they incished it as far as their means would permit, and gave is a garrison of not less than three hundred men. The fert is large and capable of mounting

garrisoning six hendred men, and no doubt now contains

fifty two guns on parapet walls. It cost the government ever three hundred thousand dollars, and no doubt a great deal of mency has been expended upon it since it fell into the hands of the Union breakers, in grading the parapets, laying platforms for additional gine, repairing idiers' quarters, building a drawbridge and cou

PORT PIKE.

This is also a casemated fortification, situated at the Rigol-ties or North Pass, between Lake Bergne and Iake Postebartrain, and commands the entraces to the Lake was in good condition when it was setzed by the State acthorities but it has since been strengthened by substituting columbials and associat howitzers for the twenty four pounders with which it was in part armed. It cost pearly five hundred thousand dollars, is ca, able of mounting forty-nine gues, and can garrison three houlake is made open to our floot, and the parsage is clear to Lake Port, which is situated in the rear of New Orleans, distant ton miles, and only six miles from Carrolton, to each of which places is a rine of relifroid.

FORTY MICOUR Is on the South Pass, between Leker Postoba train and in go d condition, but at the tree of the selecte had no gons mounted. It was intended to support an armitment of forty-nine twenty-four pounder gurs; but the State resizers. It cost four bundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, and can accommodate a garrison of three hun

This work of defence was built to command the navi-gation of Payou Dupre into Lath Borgne. It was in good order when in the hands of the government, but had no armament. The robots have given it eight columbiads and a sufficient number of men to make them effective.

TOWER AT PROCTOR'S LANDING. This was an unfinished work on Lake Borgne, at the end of the Muxican Gulf Ralirond. We have no direct beformation concerning it, but presume that it has been brought applicantly near complety a to admit of proper

BATTERY BINNVENUE le near the entrance of Hayon Dienvenue into Lake Hergne, and commands an important approach to New Oriens. At the commencement of the year 1861 it had to gons mounted, but was in good condition for their reception. It has since been fully armed and a breast high brick wall built around it.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS PREYIOUS TO THE CAPTURE.

There have been several important military move-nents from time to time made by G neral Butler's ments from time to time made by o bear after a forces that doubless have really tended to this impor-tant result. -11 will be remembered that Biloxi had been taken possession of by the Union troops, and still later the capture of Pass Curiatian by another section of General Butler's corps. These movements have, doubt-less, has much to do with the present success of or

A Ship Is and letter of acoun inst., which reached Boston April 26, states that General Williams' brigade We shall, however, have to wait for our advices by 1 it there on the 2d instant for New Orleans. way of the Guif and Atlantic for full particulars of the

There is a weil sutnerlies on report in countries more ing that the tolerar have entirely evacuated the different roints on the Mississippi coast, including recurring, &c. Boubdess, if true, the object of the evacuation was for the purpose of carrying on the fight nearer hor

THE REBEL SOLDIERY.

That there is but little true sympathy with the rebelmetly understood from the following paragraphs The whole number of muskets in New Orls eventues bundred and one. The First and Second bit gades of volunteers (or Home Guards) and Beauregard favories, "Les Eniane Perdus," were in the city when our haf rmant left. The city militia, with the First and struct on-this order including all male whites between the ter drill and review, all absentes are punished by a fine of three dellars and forty-eight hours' confinement in the parish prison. The mutter Governor Moore with pikes filteen feet long, have midable spears attached.

The militis to New Orleans, with the First and Secon brigades, amount in the aggregate to twenty thousand the negotiary being Germans, who have been heard to say that they will not fight. On a second refusal to drift they are declared "aliens," and confined to prison during the continuance of the war. The stores the city are closed every afternoon in order to afford ample THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERY

The best drilled as well as the best dressed regiment to New Orleans is the negro regiment, and prominent among them can be seen "Old Jordan," who is captain of Company A. All the officers of this regiment are colored.
Our informant says that the rebol officers and privates
who same under his notice are the most drunken, demorwho came under his notice are the most drunken, demor-sized set he ever saw. Most of the officers were drunk all the time ho was there. D. M. Hildreth, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, has a company called the Hildreth Guard, and is an adjutant in one of the Louisiana regi-ments. James O. Nixon, proprietor of the New Orleans Crescut, is a licutenant colonel in Scott's cavalry company. NOW "BEAUERGARD'S PETS" ANSWERED HIS REQUI-SITION.

The "daring chivalry" of the South is strikingly exthe following occasion:—
Beaure, and, through a letter transmitted by his staff

screen, Dr. Choppin, demanding an immediate reing forcement of 5,000 mea from New Orleans, informed the military of that city that they must hasten to Columbus at once, as that point was the confederate key of the Masissippi. The First and Second brigades were there-upon called out, and Beaurogard's letter was read to them by Governor Moore; but with the exception of about three hundred, they refused to comply with the

requisition.

There are masked batteries on either side of the rivers extending eight mise. These batteries are built in the extending eight miles. These batteries are built in the form of triangles, base to base. The rebels have thrown chains across the river, which are held by rafte at on end, and then anchored. They also have rafts loader of the Union, by Scating them, when set on fire, in p

imity to the Union Sect.

Within about nine miles of the city of New Orleans, our the old battle ground of the last war with England, there is a fortification extending from the river to the lake and the Mexican Gulf Railroad. This fortification is built on a ridge, and after it crosses the Mexican Guif Ratiroad ! emerges into a swamp, where it is interrupted, and age commences on the other side, where it is interrupted, and again commences on the other side, where the Louisiana race course formerly was, extending to the lake. This forti-fication mounts forty-two guns, soveral of which were spited one night by the Union soldiers while the senis mels were "on duty."

Within about four to six miles of New Orleans, next

Algers, which is situated on a road back of the river, two forts are now built, large enough to hold from tweive to fifteen guns cach. There is an intrenthrown up opposite the Mint, on the leves or bank of the river, mounting one gun, but four guns oan be worked

At Carrollton, five miles above the city, are two forti-fications, extending across to Kennerville, thence to the Jackson Railroad, ten miles from the city, and on to the

Council of New Orleans in regard to the defences of the in the matter, as he was not competent to fill the posts tion he held."

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT. The following reports indicate the progress of the

(From the Petersturg Express, April 61.)
Official despatches are said to have been received pountinues on girls rage.